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(54) BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE 3-SUBSTITUTED OXINDOLE DERIVATIVES USEFUL AS ANTI-ANGIOGENIC AGENTS

BIOLOGISCH AKTIVE 3-SUBSTITUIERTE OXINDOLE VERWENDBAR ALS ANTI-ANGIOGENISCHE WIRKSTOFFE

DERIVES OXINDOLES SUBSTITUES EN POSITION 3 A ACTION BIOLOGIQUE, UTILES EN TANT QU'AGENTS ANTI-ANGIOGENIQUES

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to the use of 3-substituted oxindole derivatives in the manufacture of a medicament for use as angiogenesis inhibitors.

[0002] As known, angiogenesis, i.e. the growth of new blood vessels, is an essential component in the development of several pathological conditions in mammals, for instance chronic inflammation, diabetic retinopathy, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, solid tumor growth and development of metastases.

[0003] Accordingly, there is a need in therapy for drugs able to suppress the growth of new blood vessels.

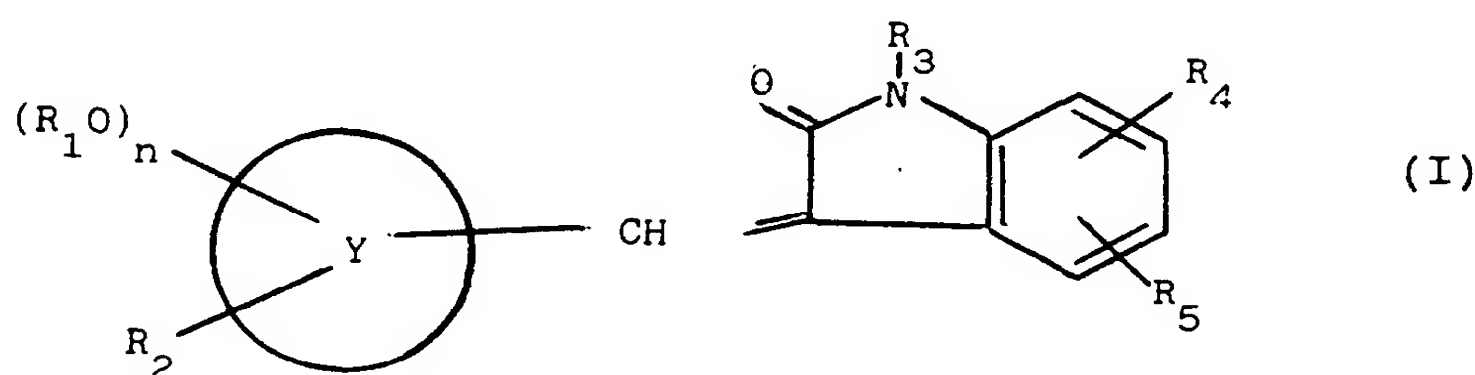
[0004] WO 91/13055 and WO 93/01182 provide in their complex aryl- and heteroaryl-methylene derivatives having tyrosine kinase inhibition activity.

[0005] Accordingly, these prior art compounds can be useful in the treatment of cancer and other pathological proliferative conditions, typically in inhibiting the development of the atheromatous plaque in mammals.

[0006] WO 92/21660 teaches tricyclic polyhydroxylic compounds which are disclosed as useful for the control of tyrosine kinase dependent diseases, e.g. cancer, atherosclerosis and angiogenic-based diseases.

[0007] Now we have found that a selected class of known compounds according to WO 91/13055 and WO 93/01182 are active as angiogenesis inhibitors.

[0008] Accordingly, the present invention relates to the use of a compound of formula (I)



wherein

Y is a bicyclic ring selected from naphthalene, tetralin, quinoline, isoquinoline and indole;

n is zero or an integer of 1 to 3;

R₁ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl or C₂-C₆ alkanoyl;

R₂ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, cyano, carboxy, nitro, or NHR, wherein R is hydrogen or C₁-C₆ alkyl;

R₃ is hydrogen or C₁-C₆ alkyl;

R₄ is hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆ alkanoyloxy, carboxy, nitro or NHR, wherein R is as defined above;

R₅ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl or halogen; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

and wherein when Y is naphthalene then n is zero or an integer of 1 to 3, whereas when Y is tetralin, quinoline, isoquinoline or indole then n is zero, 1 or 2;

and wherein when the bicyclic ring Y is naphthalene, quinoline, isoquinoline or indole then each of the substituents OR₁, R₂ and oxindolylidene may be independently on either of the aryl or heteroaryl moieties of said bicyclic ring, whereas only the benzene moiety is substituted when Y is tetralin;

and wherein when Y is naphthalene, tetralin, quinoline or isoquinoline, then R₂ is hydrogen, halogen, cyano or C₁-C₆ alkyl and R₃, R₄ and R₅ are hydrogen; whereas when Y is indole, then R₂ is hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₆ alkyl, cyano, carboxy, nitro or -NHR in which R is as defined above, R₃ is hydrogen or C₁-C₆ alkyl, R₄ is hydrogen, hydroxy, C₁-C₆ alkoxy, C₂-C₆ alkanoyloxy, carboxy, nitro or -NHR wherein R is as defined above, and R₅ is hydrogen, halogen or C₁-C₆ alkyl; in the preparation of a medicament for use as anti-angiogenic agent.

[0009] The present invention also provides a compound of formula (I), as defined above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the inhibition of angiogenesis in mammals, including humans.

[0010] The term tetralin is meant to refer to a 5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene ring.

[0011] The oxindolylidene substituent is preferably linked to position 1 or 2 of the naphthalene or tetralin ring, to position 4 or 5 of the quinoline ring, to position 5 or 8 of the isoquinoline ring and to position 2 or 3 of the indole ring, in particular to position 3.

[0012] The R₂ substituent is preferably on the benzene moiety when Y is indole.

[0013] The OR₁ groups and the oxindolylidene radical are preferably on the same benzene moiety when Y is naphthalene.

[0014] The OR₁ groups are preferably on the benzene moiety of the quinoline, isoquinoline or indole ring, whereas the oxindolylidene radical may be independently on either of the aryl or heteroaryl moiety of said bicyclic ring system.

[0015] When n is 2 or 3, the OR groups may be the same or different.

[0016] An OR₁ substituent is preferably linked to position 2, 3 or 4 when Y is 1-tetralyl or 1-naphthyl; it is preferably linked to position 1, 3 or 4 when Y is 2-tetralyl or 2-naphthyl. An OR₁ substituent is preferably linked to position 6, 7 or 8 when Y is 4- or 5-quinolyl. An OR₁ substituent is preferably linked to position 4, 5, 6 or 7 when Y is 2- or 3-indolyl, in particular to position 5.

[0017] Of course only one of the substituents OR₁, R₂ and oxindolylidene can be linked to the same position in the bicyclic ring system Y.

[0018] The R₄ substituent is preferably linked to position 4 or 5, in particular to position 5.

[0019] When Y is indole and R₄ is carboxy, nitro or NHR, in which R is as defined above, the R₂ substituent preferably has not the same meanings. Vice versa, when R₂ is carboxy, nitro or NHR, in which R is as defined above, the R₄ substituent preferably is other than carboxy, nitro or NHR.

[0020] The alkyl groups, and the alkyl moiety in the alkanoyl groups, may be branched or straight alkyl chains. A C₁-C₆ alkyl group is preferably a C₁-C₄ alkyl group, e.g. methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, sec-butyl or tert-butyl, in particular methyl or ethyl.

[0021] A C₂-C₆ alkanoyl group is preferably a C₂-C₄ alkanoyl group, in particular acetyl, propionyl or butyryl.

[0022] A halogen is preferably chlorine, bromine or fluorine, in particular fluorine.

[0023] The invention also includes within its scope all the possible isomers, stereoisomers, in particular Z- and E-isomers and their mixtures, and the metabolites and the metabolic precursors or bio-precursors (otherwise known as pro-drugs) of the compounds of formula (I).

[0024] As already said, the invention includes within its scope also the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of formula (I).

[0025] Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the invention include acid addition salts, with inorganic, e.g. nitric, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric, perchloric and phosphoric acids, or organic, e.g. acetic, propionic, glycolic, lactic, oxalic, malonic, malic, maleic, tartaric, citric, benzoic, cinnamic, mandelic and salicylic acids, and salts with inorganic, e.g. alkali metal, especially sodium or potassium, bases or alkaline-earth metal, especially calcium or magnesium bases, or with organic bases, e.g. alkylamines, preferably triethyl-amine.

[0026] As stated above, the present invention also includes within its scope pharmaceutically acceptable bio-precursors (otherwise known as pro-drugs) of the compounds of formula (I), i.e. compounds which have a different formula to formula (I) above, but which nevertheless upon administration to a human being are converted directly or indirectly in vivo into a compound of formula (I).

[0027] Preferred compounds of formula (I) are those wherein, subject to the above proviso, Y is naphthalene, tetralin, quinoline or indole and wherein when

Y is naphthalene, tetralin or quinoline, then

n is zero, 1 or 2; and

R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ and R₅ are hydrogen; whereas when

Y is indole, then

n is zero or 1;

R₁ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

R₂ is hydrogen, amino, carboxy, cyano or C₁-C₄ alkyl;

R₃ and R₅ are hydrogen; and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

[0028] Examples of specific preferred compounds of formula (I) are:

3-[(2'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindole

m.p.: 207-209°

IR: 3300-3100 (NH), 1720 (CO), 1630, 1620 cm⁻¹; 3-[(1'-hydroxy-2'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindole IR: 3500-3100 (OH, NH), 1680 (CO) cm⁻¹; 3-[(3'-hydroxy-2'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;

3-[(4'-hydroxy-2'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;

3-[(1'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindole

m.p.: 179-81°

IR: 3500-3100 (OH, NH), 1680 (CO), 1610, 1560 cm⁻¹; 3-[(2'-hydroxy-1'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;

3-[(3'-hydroxy-1'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;

3-[(4'-hydroxy-1'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindole

IR: 3500-3100 (NH,OH), 1680 (CO), 1610,1570,1510 cm^{-1} ; 3-[(3'-hydroxy-1'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(4'-hydroxy-1'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(2'-hydroxy-1'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(1'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(1'-hydroxy-2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(3'-hydroxy-2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole

IR: 3500-3100 (NH,OH), 1685 (CO), 1610,1570 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} ; 3-[(4'-hydroxy-2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(1',4'-dihydroxy-2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole

IR: 3500-3100 (OH,NH), 1680 (CO), 1620 cm^{-1} ; 3-[(2-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole

IR: 3180 (NH), 1710 (CO), 1620,1595,1505 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} ; 3-[(4-hydroxy-2-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(3-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole

IR: 3500-3100 (NH), 1695 (CO), 1620,1580 ($\text{C}=\text{C},\text{C}=\text{N}$); 3-[(4-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole m.p.: 277-9°

IR: 3300-2600 (NH), 1710 (CO), 1640,1620,1570 cm^{-1} ; 3-[(5-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(6-hydroxy-5-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(7-hydroxy-5-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(8-hydroxy-5-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole
 m.p.: 282-4°

IR: 3400-2800 (NH,OH), 1690 (CO), 1670,1610 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$) cm^{-1} ; 3-[(6-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(5-hydroxy-6-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(7-hydroxy-6-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(8-hydroxy-6-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-hydroxy-3-[(3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole

IR: 3600-2500 (NH,OH), 1650 (CO), 1600,1580 cm^{-1} ; 3-[(5'-carboxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole

IR: 3600-2100 (NH,OH), 1710(CO), 1640,1620,1600(atom); 3-[(5'-amino-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole

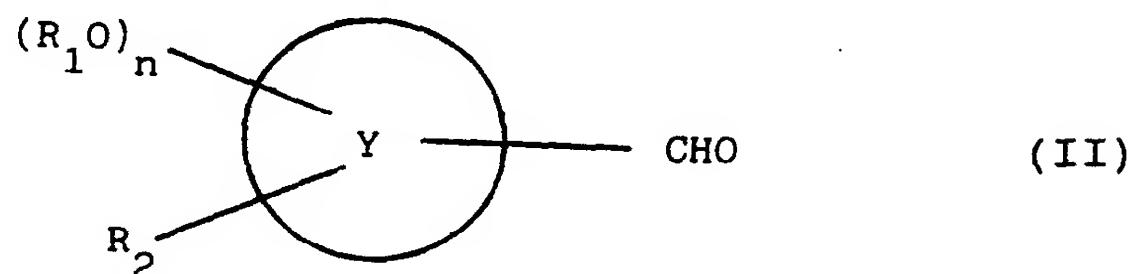
IR: 3300,2380 (NH), 1670 (CO), 1600,1510 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$); 5-carboxy-3-[(3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-amino-3-[(3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-hydroxy-3-[(5'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole

IR: 3600-2600 (NH,OH), 1655 (CO), 1605,1585 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$); 5-hydroxy-3-[(7'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(5',7'-dihydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-amino-3-[(5'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-hydroxy-3-[(5'-amino-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-carboxy-3-[(5'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-hydroxy-3-[(5'-carboxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-amino-3-[(7'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-carboxy-3-[(7'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-methoxy-3-[(5'-methoxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-acetoxy-3-[(5'-acetoxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(5'-carboxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(5'-amino-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(5'-nitro-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(1'-methyl-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(3'-indolyl)methylen]-1-methyl-2-oxindole
 m.p.: 230°

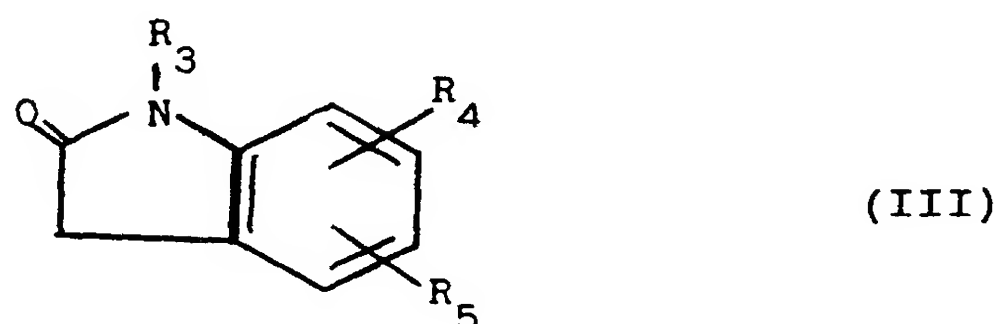
IR: 3300-2000 (NH), 1680 (CO), 1610,1600,1570 ($\text{C}=\text{C}$); if the case, either as single Z- or E- diastereoisomers or

as a mixture thereof; and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

[0029] The compounds of formula (I) according to the present invention, and the salts thereof, are known compounds and can be prepared by a process comprising reacting a compound of formula (II)



wherein Y, R₁, R₂ and n are as defined above, with a compound of formula (III)



wherein R₃, R₄ and R₅ are as defined above, using the methods and conditions as disclosed in the aforesaid international patent applications WO. 91/13055 and WO. 93/01182.

[0030] The compounds of formulae (II) and (III) are known or may be obtained as described in the aforesaid patent applications.

PHARMACOLOGY

[0031] The compounds of the invention have been found to be active as angiogenesis inhibitors.

[0032] An angiogenesis inhibitor is an agent capable of suppressing the growth of new blood vessels. Therefore, the compounds of the present invention are useful in treating several pathological conditions in mammals, including humans, where the growth of new blood vessels is detrimental, for example in chronic inflammation, diabetic retinopathy, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, tumor growth, in particular solid tumors, and development of metastases.

[0033] In particular, in cancer therapy the compounds of the invention can be administered alone or in association with an antitumor agent as herebelow defined.

[0034] The angiogenesis inhibitor activity of the compounds of the present invention is shown, e.g., by the fact that they have been found to be active in the chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) test according to the Folkman's method [Nature. 297, 307 (1982)].

[0035] For instance, the representative compound of the invention 3-[(1',4'-dihydroxy-2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole, internal code FCE 26806, when tested in the CAM assay provided 87% positive CAMs, with inhibition area at 40 μmol/pellet.

[0036] In addition, FCE 26806 was found to be active in the collagen gel assay as described by R. Montesano et al. in Cell 42, 469 (1985), inhibiting the invasion of the endothelial cells in a dose-dependent manner (43% and 22% inhibition at the concentration of 20 and 10 μM, respectively).

[0037] The compounds of the invention can be administered in a variety of dosage forms, e.g. orally, in the form of tablets, capsules, sugar or film-coated tablets, liquid solutions or suspensions; rectally, in the form of suppositories; parenterally, e.g. intramuscularly, or by intravenous injection or infusion; or topically.

[0038] The dosage depends on the age, weight, condition of the patient and administration route; for example, the dosage adopted for oral administration of the compound 3-[(1,4-dihydroxy-2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole to adult humans may range from about 5 to about 150-200 mg per dose, from 1 to 5 times daily. Of course, these dosage regimens may be adjusted to provide the optimal therapeutic response.

[0039] The pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention are usually prepared following conventional methods and are administered in a pharmaceutically suitable form.

[0040] For example, the solid oral forms may contain, together with the active compound, diluents, e.g., lactose, dextrose, saccharose, cellulose, corn starch or potato starch; lubricants, e.g., silica, talc, stearic acid, magnesium or calcium stearate, and/or polyethylene glycols; binding agents, e.g., starches, arabic gums, gelatin, methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose or polyvinyl pyrrolidone; disaggregating agents, e.g. a starch, alginic acid, alginates or sodium starch glycolate, effervescing mixtures; dyestuffs; sweeteners; wetting agents, such as lecithin, polysorbates, lauryl-sulphates; and, in general, non-toxic and pharmacologically inactive substances used in pharmaceutical formulations. Said pharmaceutical preparations may be manufactured in known manner, for example, by means of mixing, granulating, tableting, sugar-coating or film-coating processes.

[0041] The liquid dispersion for oral administration may be, e.g., syrups, emulsions and suspensions.

[0042] The syrup may contain as carrier, for example, saccharose or saccharose with glycerine and/or mannitol and/or sorbitol.

[0043] The suspensions and the emulsions may contain as carrier, for example, a natural gum, agar, sodium alginate, pectin, methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose or polyvinyl alcohol.

[0044] The suspensions or solutions for intramuscular injections may contain, together with the active compound, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g. sterile water, olive oil, ethyl oleate, glycols, e.g. propylene glycol, and, if desired, a suitable amount of lidocaine hydrochloride.

[0045] The solutions for intravenous injections or infusions may contain as carrier, for example, sterile water or, preferably, they may be in the form of sterile, aqueous, isotonic saline solutions.

[0046] The suppositories may contain, together with the active compound, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g. cocoa-butter, polyethylene glycol, a polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester surfactant or lecithin.

[0047] Compositions for topical application, e.g., creams, lotions, or pastes, can be prepared by mixing the active ingredient with a conventional oleaginous or emulsifying excipient.

[0048] The term "antitumor agent" is meant to comprise both a single antitumor drug and "cocktails", i.e. a mixture of such drugs, according to clinical practice.

[0049] Examples of antitumor agents that can be formulated with an angiogenesis inhibitor according to the invention or alternatively, can be administered in a combined method of treatment, include doxorubicin, daunomycin, epirubicin, idarubicin, etoposide, fluorouracil, mephalan, cyclophosphamide, bleomycin, vinblastine and mitomycin and mixtures of two or more thereof.

[0050] The angiogenesis inhibitors of the invention can therefore be used in a treatment to ameliorate a cancer. They may be administered to a patient suffering from a cancer treatable with an antitumor agent, for example an anthracycline glycoside such as doxorubicin, daunomycin, epirubicin or idarubicin as mentioned above, together with the antitumor agent.

[0051] An angiogenesis inhibitor of the invention alone or in association with an antitumor agent such as an anthracycline glycoside can be therefore administered to improve the condition of a patient having a leukaemia such as myeloblastic leukaemia, lymphoma, sarcoma, neuroblastoma, Wilm's tumor or malignant neoplasm of the bladder, breast, lung or thyroid.

[0052] The following examples of pharmaceutical formulations illustrate the present invention.

Example 1

[0053] Tablets each weighing 0.150 g and containing 25 mg of the active substance, can be manufactured as follows: composition (for 10,000 tablets):

3-[(3'-hydroxy-2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole	250 g
Lactose	800 g
Corn starch	415 g
Talc powder	30 g
Magnesium stearate	5 g

[0054] The 3-[(3'-hydroxy-2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole, the lactose and half the corn starch are mixed; the mixture is then forced through a sieve of 0.5 mm mesh size.

[0055] Corn starch (10 g) is suspended in warm water (90 ml) and the resulting paste is used to granulate the powder. The granulate is dried, comminuted on a sieve of 1.4 mm mesh size, then the remaining quantity of starch, talc and magnesium stearate are added, carefully mixed and processed into tablets.

Example 2

[0056] Capsules, each dosed at 0.200 g and containing 20 mg of the active substance can be prepared.

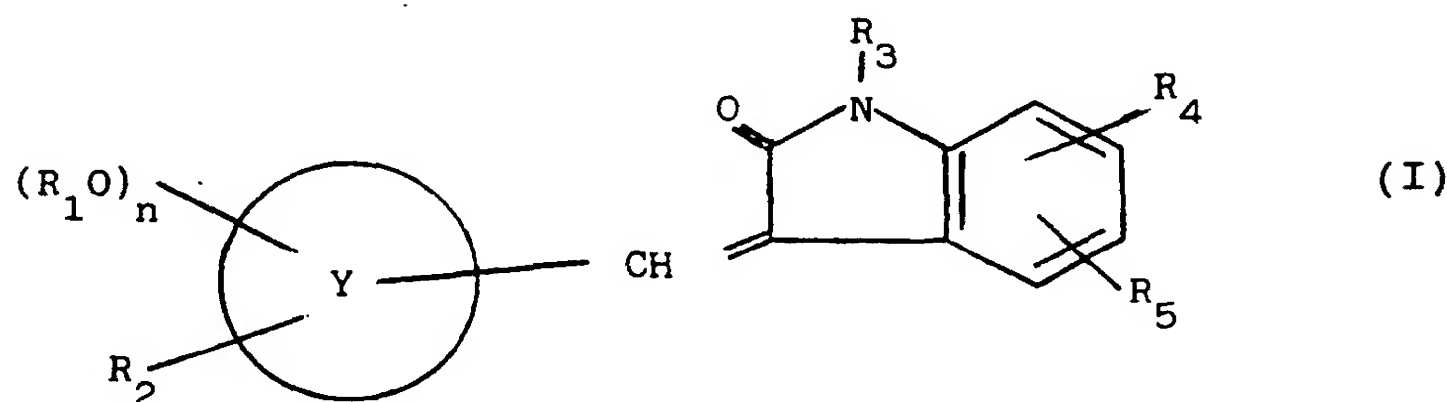
[0057] Composition for 500 capsules:

3 -[(1',4'-dihydroxy-2'-tetralyl) methylen]-2-oxindole	10 g
Lactose	80 g
Corn starch	5 g
Magnesium stearate	5 g

[0058] This formulation is encapsulated in two-piece hard gelatin capsules and dosed at 0.200 g for each capsule.

Claims

1. The use of a compound of formula (I)



wherein

Y is a bicyclic ring selected from naphthalene, tetralin, quinoline, isoquinoline and indole;

n is zero or an integer of 1 to 3;

R_1 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl or C_2 - C_6 alkanoyl;

R_2 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, cyano, carboxy, nitro, or NHR , wherein R is hydrogen or C_1 - C_6 alkyl;

R_3 is hydrogen or C_1 - C_6 alkyl;

R_4 is hydrogen, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, C_2 - C_6 alkanoyloxy, carboxy, nitro or NHR , wherein R is as defined above;

R_5 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl or halogen; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

and wherein when Y is naphthalene then n is zero or an integer of 1 to 3, whereas when Y is tetralin, quinoline, isoquinoline or indole then n is zero, 1 or 2; and wherein when the bicyclic ring Y is naphthalene, quinoline, isoquinoline or indole, then each of the substituents OR_1 , R_2 and oxindolylidene may be independently on either of the aryl or heteroaryl moieties of said bicyclic ring, whereas only the benzene moiety is substituted when Y is tetralin; and wherein when Y is naphthalene, tetralin, quinoline or isoquinoline, then R_2 is hydrogen, halogen, cyano or C_1 - C_6 alkyl and R_3 , R_4 and R_5 are hydrogen; whereas when Y is indole, then R_2 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1 - C_6 alkyl, cyano, carboxy, nitro or $-NHR$, in which R is as defined above, R_3 is hydrogen or C_1 - C_6 alkyl, R_4 is hydrogen, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, C_2 - C_6 alkanoyloxy, carboxy, nitro or $-NHR$, wherein R is as defined above, and R_5 is hydrogen, halogen or C_1 - C_6 alkyl; in the preparation of a medicament for use as anti-angiogenic agent.

2. The use of a compound of formula (I), or a salt thereof, according to claim 1, wherein in said compound

Y is naphthalene, tetralin, quinoline or indole, and wherein when

Y is naphthalene, tetralin or quinoline, then

n is zero 1 or 2; and

R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 and R_5 are hydrogen; whereas when

Y is indole, then

n is zero or 1;

R₁ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄ alkyl;
 R₂ is hydrogen, amino, carboxy, cyano or C₁-C₄ alkyl; and
 R₃ and R₅ are hydrogen.

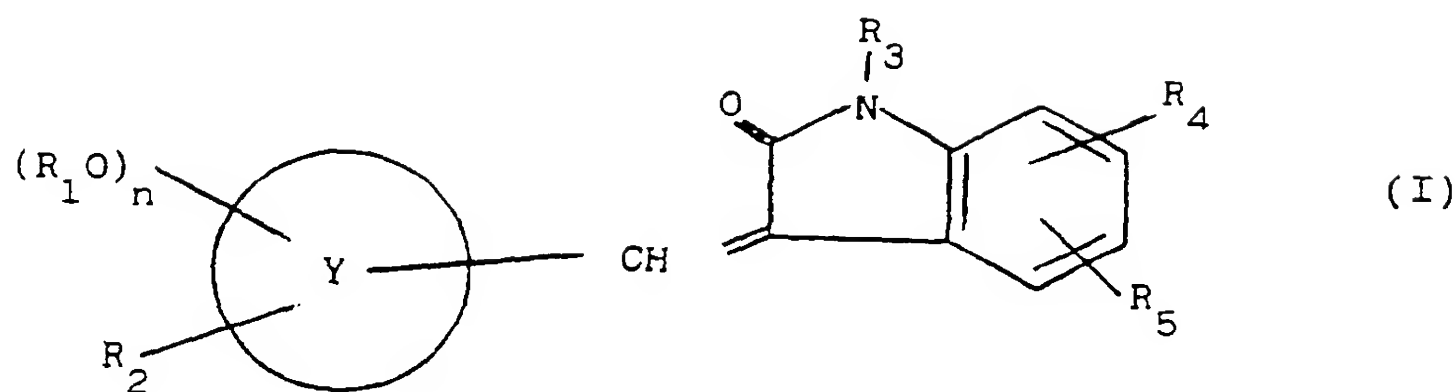
5 3. The use of a compound or formula (I) according to claim 1 wherein said compound is chosen from

3-[(2'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(1'-hydroxy-2'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(3'-hydroxy-2'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 10 3-[(4'-hydroxy-2'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(1'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(2'-hydroxy-1'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(3'-hydroxy-1'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(4'-hydroxy-1'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 15 3-[(3'-hydroxy-1'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(4'-hydroxy-1'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(2'-hydroxy-1'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(1'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 20 3-[(1'-hydroxy-2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(3'-hydroxy-2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(4'-hydroxy-2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(1',4'-dihydroxy-2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(2-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 25 3-[(4-hydroxy-2-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(3-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(4-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(5-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(6-hydroxy-5-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 30 3-[(7-hydroxy-5-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(8-hydroxy-5-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(6-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(5-hydroxy-6-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(7-hydroxy-6-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 35 3-[(8-hydroxy-6-quinolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-hydroxy-3-[(3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(5'-carboxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(5'-amino-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-carboxy-3-[(3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 40 5-amino-3-[(3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-hydroxy-3-[(5'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-hydroxy-3-[(7'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(5',7'-dihydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole; 5-amino-3-[(5'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-hydroxy-3-[(5'-amino-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 45 5-carboxy-3-[(5'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-hydroxy-3-[(5'-carboxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-amino-3-[(7'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-carboxy-3-[(7'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 5-methoxy-3-[(5'-methoxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 50 5-acetoxy-3-[(5'-acetoxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(5'-carboxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole ;
 3-[(5'-amino-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(5'-nitro-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 3-[(1'-methyl-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindole;
 55 3-[(3'-indolyl)methylen]-1-methyl-2-oxindole;

if the case, either as single Z- or E-diastereo-isomers or as a mixture thereof; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Patentansprüche

1. Verwendung einer Verbindung der Formel (I)



worin

Y ein bicyclischer Ring ist, ausgewählt aus Naphthalin, Tetralin, Chinolin, Isochinolin und Indol;

n 0 oder eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 3 ist;

R₁ Wasserstoff, C₁₋₆-Alkyl oder C₂₋₆-Alkanoyl ist;

R₂ Wasserstoff, Halogen, C₁₋₆-Alkyl, Cyano, Carboxy, Nitro oder NHR ist, worin R Wasserstoff oder C₁₋₆-Alkyl ist;

R₃ Wasserstoff oder C₁₋₆-Alkyl ist;

R₄ Wasserstoff, Hydroxy, C₁₋₆-Alkoxy, C₂₋₆-Alkanoyloxy, Carboxy, Nitro oder NHR ist, worin R wie oben definiert ist;

R₅ Wasserstoff, C₁₋₆-Alkyl oder Halogen ist; oder eines pharmazeutisch akzeptablen Salzes davon;

und worin, wenn Y Naphthalin ist, n 0 oder eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 3 ist, wohingegen, wenn Y Tetralin, Chinolin, Isochinolin oder Indol ist, n 0, 1 oder 2 ist; und worin, wenn der bicyclische Ring Y Naphthalin, Chinolin, Isochinolin oder Indol ist, jeder der Substituenten OR₁, R₂ und Oxindolyliden unabhängig an einer der Aryl- oder Heteroaryl-Einheiten des bicyclischen Rings sein kann, wohingegen nur die Benzol-Einheit substituiert ist, wenn Y Tetralin ist; und worin, wenn Y Naphthalin, Tetralin, Chinolin oder Isochinolin ist, R₂ Wasserstoff, Halogen, Cyano oder C₁₋₆-Alkyl ist und R₃, R₄ und R₅ Wasserstoff sind; wohingegen, wenn Y Indol ist, R₂ Wasserstoff, Halogen, C₁₋₆-Alkyl, Cyano, Carboxy, Nitro oder -NHR ist, worin R wie oben definiert ist, R₃ Wasserstoff oder C₁₋₆-Alkyl ist, R₄ Wasserstoff, Hydroxy, C₁₋₆-Alkoxy, C₂₋₆-Alkanoyloxy, Carboxy, Nitro oder -NHR ist, worin R wie oben definiert ist, und R₅ Wasserstoff, Halogen oder C₁₋₆-Alkyl ist; in der Herstellung eines Medikaments zur Verwendung als antiangiogenes Mittel.

2. Verwendung einer Verbindung der Formel (I) oder eines Salzes davon gemäß Anspruch 1, worin in der Verbindung

Y Naphthalin, Tetralin, Chinolin oder Indol ist und worin, wenn

Y Naphthalin, Tetralin oder Chinolin ist, dann

n 0, 1 oder 2 ist; und

R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ und R₅ Wasserstoff sind; wohingegen, wenn

Y Indol ist, dann

n 0 oder 1 ist;

R₁ Wasserstoff oder C₁₋₄-Alkyl ist;

5 R₂ Wasserstoff, Amino, Carboxy, Cyano oder C₁₋₄-Alkyl ist; und

R₃ und R₅ Wasserstoff sind.

3. Verwendung einer Verbindung der Formel (I) gemäß Anspruch 1, worin die Verbindung ausgewählt ist aus:

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3-[(2'-Naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(1'-Hydroxy-2'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(3'-Hydroxy-2'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(4'-Hydroxy-2'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

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3-[(1'-Naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(2'-Hydroxy-1'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(3'-Hydroxy-1'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(4'-Hydroxy-1'-naphthyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

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3-[(3'-Hydroxy-1'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(4'-Hydroxy-1'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(2'-Hydroxy-1'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(1'-Tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(2'-Tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

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3-[(1'-Hydroxy-2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(3'-Hydroxy-2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(4'-Hydroxy-2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(1',4'-Dihydroxy-2'-tetralyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(2'-Chinoly)methylen]-2-oxindol;

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3-[(4'-Hydroxy-2'-chinoly)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(3'-Chinoly)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(4'-Chinoly)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(5'-Chinoly)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(6'-Hydroxy-5'-chinoly)methylen]-2-oxindol;

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3-[(7'-Hydroxy-5'-chinoly)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(8'-Hydroxy-5'-chinoly)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(6'-Chinoly)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(5'-Hydroxy-6'-chinoly)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(7'-Hydroxy-6'-chinoly)methylen]-2-oxindol;

40

3-[(8'-Hydroxy-6'-chinoly)methylen]-2-oxindol;

5-Hydroxy-3-[(3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(5'-Carboxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(5'-Amino-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

5-Carboxy-3-[(3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

5-Amino-3-[(3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

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5-Hydroxy-3-[(5'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

5-Hydroxy-3-[(7'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(5',7'-Dihydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

5-Amino-3-[(5'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

5-Hydroxy-3-[(5'-amino-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

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5-Carboxy-3-[(5'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

5-Hydroxy-3-[(5'-carboxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

5-Amino-3-[(7'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

5-Carboxy-3-[(7'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

5-Methoxy-3-[(5'-methoxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

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5-Acetoxy-3-[(5'-acetoxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(5'-Carboxy-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(5'-Amino-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

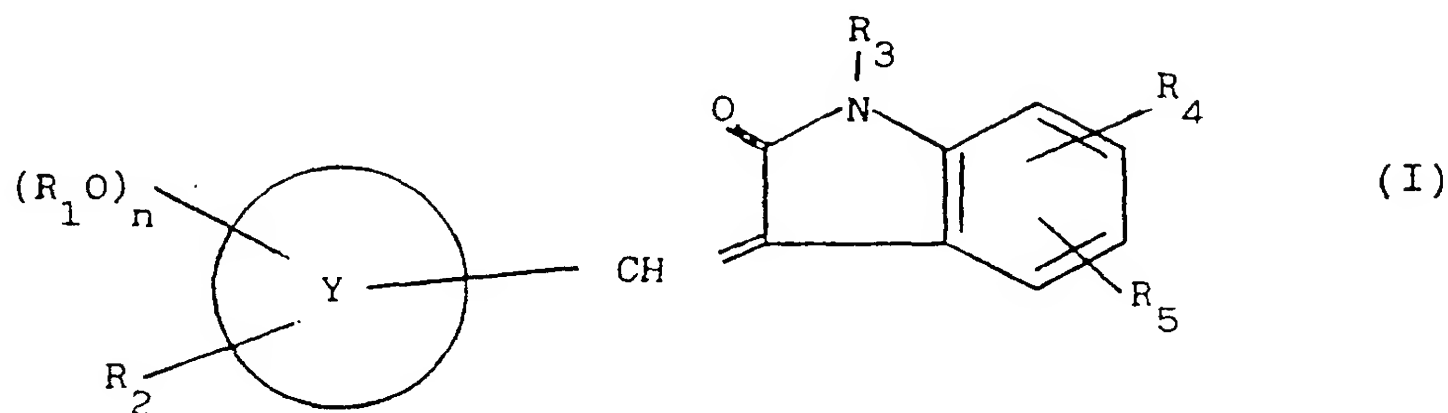
3-[(5'-Nitro-3'-indolyl)methylen]-2-oxindol;

3-[(1'-Methyl-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindol;
 3-[(3'-Indolyl)méthylène]-1-méthyl-2-oxindol;

falls einschlägig entweder als einzelne Z- oder E-Diastereomere oder als Mischung daraus; oder einem pharmazeutisch akzeptablen Salz davon.

Revendications

1. Utilisation d'un composé de formule (I)



dans laquelle

- Y est un groupe bicyclique choisi parmi le naphtalène, la tétraline, la quinoléine, l'isoquinoléine et l'indole ;
 n est zéro ou un nombre entier de 1 à 3 ;
 R₁ est hydrogène, alkyle en C₁-C₆ ou alcanoyloxy en C₂-C₆ ;
 R₂ est hydrogène, halogène, alkyle en C₁-C₆, cyano, carboxy, nitro ou NHR où R est hydrogène ou alkyle en C₁-C₆ ;
 R₃ est hydrogène ou alkyle en C₁-C₆ ;
 R₄ est hydrogène, hydroxy, alkoxy en C₁-C₆, alcanoyloxy en C₂-C₆, carboxy, nitro ou NHR où R est comme défini ci-dessus ;
 R₅ est hydrogène, alkyle en C₁-C₆, ou halogène ; ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de celui-ci ;

et dans laquelle quand Y est naphtalène alors n est zéro ou un nombre entier de 1 à 3, alors que lorsque Y est tétraline, quinoléine, isoquinoléine ou indole alors n est zéro, 1 ou 2 ; et dans laquelle quand le groupe bicyclique Y est naphtalène, quinoléine, isoquinoléine ou indole, alors chacun des substituants OR₁, R₂ et oxindolylidène peut être indépendamment sur le fragment soit aryle soit hétéroaryle dudit groupe bicyclique, alors que seul le fragment benzène est substitué quand Y est tétraline ;
 et dans laquelle quand Y est naphtalène, tétraline, quinoléine ou isoquinoléine, alors R₂ est hydrogène, halogène, cyano ou alkyle en C₁-C₆ et R₃, R₄ et R₅ sont hydrogène ; tandis que quand Y est indole, alors R₂ est hydrogène, halogène, alkyle en C₁-C₆, cyano, carboxy, nitro ou -NHR, où R est comme défini ci-dessus, R₃ est hydrogène ou alkyle en C₁-C₆, R₄ est hydrogène, hydroxy, alkoxy en C₁-C₆, alcanoyloxy en C₂-C₆, carboxy, nitro ou -NHR, où R est comme défini ci-dessus et R₅ est hydrogène, halogène ou alkyle en C₁-C₆ ; dans la préparation d'un médicament pour une utilisation en tant qu'agent anti-angiogénique.

2. Utilisation d'un composé de formule (I) ou d'un sel de celui-ci, selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle dans ledit composé

Y est naphtalène, tétraline, quinoléine ou indole et dans laquelle quand
 Y est naphtalène, tétraline ou quinoléine, alors
 n est zéro, 1 ou 2 ; et
 R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄ et R₅ sont hydrogène ; tandis que quand
 Y est indole, alors
 n est zéro ou 1 ;
 R₁ est hydrogène ou alkyle en C₁-C₄ ;
 R₂ est hydrogène, amino, carboxy, cyano ou alkyle en C₁-C₄ ; et

R₃ et R₅ sont hydrogène.

3. Utilisation d'un composé de formule (I) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle ledit composé est choisi parmi les suivants :

5
3-[(2'-naphtyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(1'-hydroxy-2'-naphtyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(3'-hydroxy-2'-naphtyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(4'-hydroxy-2'-naphtyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
10 3-[(1'-naphtyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(2'-hydroxy-1'-naphtyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(3'-hydroxy-1'-naphtyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(4'-hydroxy-1'-naphtyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(3'-hydroxy-1'-tétralyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
15 3-[(4'-hydroxy-1'-tétralyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(2'-hydroxy-1'-tétralyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(1'-tétralyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(2'-tétralyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(1'-hydroxy-2'-tétralyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
20 3-[(3'-hydroxy-2'-tétralyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(4'-hydroxy-2'-tétralyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(1',4'-dihydroxy-2'-tétralyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(2-quinolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(4-hydroxy-2-quinolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
25 3-[(3-quinolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(4-quinolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(5-quinolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(6-hydroxy-5-quinolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(7-hydroxy-5-quinolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
30 3-[(8-hydroxy-5-quinolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(6-quinolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(5-hydroxy-6-quinolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(7-hydroxy-6-quinolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(8-hydroxy-6-quinolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
35 5-hydroxy-3-[(3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(5'-carboxy-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(5'-amino-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
5-carboxy-3-[(3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
5-amino-3-[(3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
40 5-hydroxy-3-[(5'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
5-hydroxy-3-[(7'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(5',7'-dihydroxy-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
5-amino-3-[(5'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
5-hydroxy-3-[(5'-amino-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
45 5-carboxy-3-[(5'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
5-hydroxy-3-[(5'-carboxy-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
5-amino-3-[(7'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
5-carboxy-3-[(7'-hydroxy-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
5-méthoxy-3-[(5'-méthoxy-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
50 5-acétoxy-3-[(5'-acétoxy-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(5'-carboxy-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(5'-amino-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(5'-nitro-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
3-[(1'-méthyl-3'-indolyl)méthylène]-2-oxindole ;
55 3-[(3'-indolyl)méthylène]-1-méthyl-2-oxindole ;

le cas échéant, soit en tant que diastéréoisomères Z ou E individuels soit en tant que mélange de ceux-ci ; ou un sel pharmaceutiquement acceptable de ceux-ci.